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Great Britain in Modern Africa. By EDGAR SANDERSON. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. Pp. 380.)

This volume is not of value to either the historian or political scientist. Its pages are very largely devoted to descriptions of the wars and battles of the English with the native African tribes, and with the Boers. Of colonial policies and problems and methods of colonial administration there is little or no mention. Furthermore, the tone of the work throughout is markedly chauvinistic. The following accounts of the causes and events leading up to the South African war is typical:

"The British cause was that of freedom, progress and political equality; the Boer leader sought to maintain the worst kind of conservatism in the shape of caste-dominance for an illiberal and ignorant oligarchy. We need not waste words over the diplomatic discussions as to the franchise for the oppressed Uitlanders. The Boer war-party, headed by Mr Krüger, never intended to make any real concessions, and only sought to gain time, hoping for European intervention, and looking to overt rebellion in Cape Colony, if not also in Natal. Krüger had secured the adhesion to his cause of the Orange Free State, ruled by President Steyn, and his ultimate purpose was, beyond doubt, that of sweeping British power in South Africa 'into the sea,' and creating Boer sovereignty throughout the whole vast territory. Possessed of large resources through the discovery of the gold mines, the Boer government had for years, and especially since 1895, been steadily preparing for war in the provision of the best weapons and ammunition which Europe could supply, and in the organization of military forces with the aid of German, French and Russian experts. It became clear to the British government that the Boer republics meant to fight."

The Law of Carriers. By DE WITT C. MOORE. (Albany: Mathew Bender and Company. 1906. Pp. cxxvii, 1044.)

This is a favorable specimen of a useful and unambitious sort of book—a treatise for the daily use of lawyers. The text is composed not of extracts from opinions but of the author's own statements, clearly phrased. The citations of authorities are ample, though not exhaustive. As the book has a purely practical purpose, it does not go into the history of the subject. Nor does it spend space upon